SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1848.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL WAR THREATENED

At the sitting of the Senate on Saturday last : resolution was submitted by Mr. CLARKE, and adopted, calling on the President for information as to whether any orders had been given to our naval forces to proceed to Yucatan, for the protection of the inhabitants; and, if so, to communicate such orders and correspondence thereon to the Senate.

In pursuance of this call a Message was on Monday last sent to the Senate by the President of the United States, communicating copies of certain and lasts but a few days, it need not be deeply regretted. despatches from the Navy Department to our Na- The Democratic Convention assembles to-morrow week; there val Officers, of which we publish copies in another remain, therefore, but seven working days. The friends of page of this paper. The following extract, however, from one letter addressed to Commodore PERRY since the Senate has had the Yucatan question under debate, will show what designs are not only in the country. meditated, but are even about being carried into execution, with the obvious intent, without the consent of Congress, to involve this country in a fresh war, on the ground of a supposed continental duty or necessity on the part of the Executive:

"While the United States are engaged in a war with Mexico, the actual presence, without our consent, of the armed force of a neutral Power within the territory of our enemy, co-operating the with any portion of the Mexican people in militators and Representatives in Congress. Each one of all try operations, [even assisting the Yucatanese to characters is preferred to all others by somebody, but ted. Such a state of things, it is hoped, will not occur. If you should have reason to believe that tit will, you will communicate it without further delay, that THE PRESIDENT may take such * measures as HIS constitutional duty will require at his hands.

We invite the reader to observe the date and scan the contents of this Letter, which was issued from the Navy Department near the close of last week, and to note the renewed claim to Prerogative power which is made by the Executive, in the teeth of the Constitution and in the face of Congress The consequences that might result from carrying into execution this new Executive order are set forth as follows in the Washington correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, a paper which generally supports the present Administration:

"The above order is the most important that has ever been given from this Government on any occasion. It is manifestly intended to carry out . Mr. Polk's views and policy, as declared by him in his various messages, in regard to the interference of European Powers in the affairs of this continent. IT WILL INVOLVE US IN A WAR WITH * ENGLAND, SPAIN, AND FRANCE, IF ANY THING CAN DO IT. I begin to believe now that Mr. Polk is * going for re-election, and is carving out work * enough for his second term, which is evidently to + be signalized by several glorious wars!"

What has "the Union" got to say to this?

THE CITY CHARTER.

We congratulate the citizens of Washington or the final passage through both Houses (having passed the Senate yesterday) of the bill supplementary to and amendatory of the Charter of this City, and on the moral certainty of its receiving ever, that enough men can be found in the United the approval of the President and becoming a law. This is an important measure for our city, as, besides extending the right of suffrage to all resident citizens, and ensuring a large and much-needed addition to the fund for Free Education, it confers very valuable additional powers and privileges on the Corporation of the City; and the promptitude with which it has received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress evinces the kind disposition of those bodies, as now constituted, towards the interests of a community of which they are the sole guardians and legislators.

It will be recollected that the Charter, which has thus been established, was submitted to the vote of our citizens on the 23d of February last, and received their approval by the very large majority of 1,580 yeas to 324 nays.

THE LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Very general satisfaction is expressed on all hands at the complexion of the late news from France, favorable as it is to the hope of the establishment in France of a regular Constitutional Government, composed, as our own is, of the checks and balances necessary to secure its regular action. The only exception, indeed, that we have noticed is in the case of the Paris Correspondence of the New York Tribune, the writer of which, who is a Fourierist, and seems besides to incline to the Communist doctrines and plans, expresses himself despondingly as follows:

" PARIS, APRIL 27, 1848. "The elections, through which the Constitutional Asse bly of the French republic is to be created, have passed over with the greatest quiet and order; in fact, with almost too much quiet and phlegm. The complete result has not yet been ascertained, but there is no doubt that the moderate party-the noune sors in-have conquered, that the Socialis under Ledra Rollin and Louis Blane are defeated for the pre-sent, and that Lamartine, Armand Marrast, and the others connected with the National, will endeavor to give a political other words, with the exception of some changes in the fashion of clothing, and a few appointments and revisions, every thing is to remain in republican France as it was under the July monarchy, only without the King.

"Do you believe that such a thing is possible that the hundreds of thousands of laborers who were promised an age of gold at the barricades will patiently suffer themselves to be

"I believe not ; but rather that the reign of Lamartine and Armand Marrast will not last six months; that the people will weary of their fine phrases and high-sounding words, and politely show them the door; that Ledru Rollin and Louis Blane will then come into power to be again distanced, after a time, by the ultras and exeltados. I have for a long time put no faith in any ordered and permanent condition of things in France, and war only is the heroic remedy by which all these opposing heads could be brought under one and the same belimet. War, however, appears almost impossible, while we daily hear in all official discourses and newspaper courses and newspaper articles so much of the 'Universal Alliance of Nations,' fraternity of the people. And yet, nevertheless, a war is at our doors-a dangerous, a terrible European war."

We learn from Gen. Cushing that there is little doubt of the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Mexican Congress. If a quorum does not soon convene at Queretaro, the Government will have the treaty passed through the forms, without a quorum—that is, if the American Commissioners will accept of it in that way .- N. O. Crescent.

Four large wasehouses, situated on the Atlantic dock Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire last Monday night, with their contents, involving a total loss of \$125,000.

THE BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Baltimore. The arrivals in this city of Delegates changes in the Diplomatic intercourse of the United Quaker Friends in Providence, Rhode Island, in ernment, from that of the country which he epreto attend it bring the fact more directly to notice States. here. We shall not be present in person at the Convention, but we shall be lookers-on, by deputy, ed the history of diplomacy, and recommends to has and forty-six cents per pound. This was the gathering of the clans, is from a highly respectable Powers under the modern European system, and homes. Democratic source :

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING POST.

WASHINGTON, MAY 14, 1848. Washington is at present little more than a vestibule of the political booth about to be set up for a day or two at Baltimore. As this state of affairs only occurs once in four years, the competing candidates are improving the time. I am glad they have so little of it before them, for really the multiplication of aspirants is going forward with such alarming rapidity that serious injury is threatened to other branches of industry

Besides General Cass, the "old stand-by" of the Demo cracy, as some irreverently style him, Judge Woodhuny, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WALKER, and a hundred other tried and veteran nags, the following entries for the purse and nenors of the course have been more lately made: General Housron, Gen. Wonrs, Gen. Quirman, and all the other general officers of the army in Mexico not suspected of Whigism ; Col. Dongs, of Wisconsin, Senator Allen, Governor SHUNK, Mr. Senator STURGEON, Colonel DONIPHAN. Hon. ators and Representatives in Congress. Each one of all these characters is preferred to all others by somebody, but some chances of a nomination are not encouraging, owing to the strong probability that the two-thirds rule will be adopted. Having glanced at this feature of the times, I shall not be idle of the Convention

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

row. Towson, and Cushing, and a large number of abroad a body of enlightened and efficient Ministers. officers belonging to the United States army.

At the latest advices from the Capital the proscan Commissioners were about setting out for Que- of Representatives. It embraces topics of great in-

Mexico on the 22d, and reached Vera Cruz on the 29th. They immediately took passage on the ship St. Petersburg, and sailed for New York.

ssemble either at New Orleans or in this city, to conclude the business before it.

A writer in the last number of the Democratic of that country reject the treaty of peace now awaiting their decision. We have no doubt that if the Mexican Government rejects the treaty, a very strong effort will be made in this country to get up an excitement in favor of the policy proposed in the Democratic Review. We cannot think, how-States to carry any such policy into effect, and thus 1. Thomas Butler King subject our Government to the certain perils and 2. William Boynton probable ruin which the consummation of that mea- 3. Eldridge G. Cabine

sure would bring upon it.

4. E. Y. Hill
There are many men perfectly willing to annex
5. William Y. Hansell Mexican territory who are utterly opposed to annexing Mexican citizens. The reason why there 7. N. G. Foster is so much acquiescence in the treaty is, that the | 8. L. J. Gartrell. war is thoroughly odious, and every body is anxious to get rid of it on almost any terms, and Convention: that the large amount of territory ceded by the treaty to the United States is not incumbered with much Mexican population. If the treaty had pro-posed to introduce several millions of Mexicans into our Confederacy, the opposition to it would probably have been strong enough to defeat it. [Louisville Journa

At a late Locofoco meeting, held in Shelby coun

y, Ohio, the following resolution was passed: " Resolved, That, upon the Bank and Tariff questions, i is enough to say we are Democrats, out and out, and our principles and position will be understood."

Their "principles and position" may be under-stood in Ohio; but a resolution of this kind, adopt ed by a Locofoco meeting in Pennsylvania, would not throw much light upon the public mind as to the "principles and position" of those who adopted it. In 1844 they declared themselves to be the uncompromising friends of the Whig Tariff of 1842, and claimed the credit of its passage for Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Sturgeon. Now, they almost at every one of their meetings adopt resolutions in favor of the British Tariff of 1846, and eulogize GEORGE M. DALLAS for having voted for its passage.

THE AMERICAN ROUTE TO CANTON .- If our Con ress acts upon Mr. King's bill to establish a steamhip communication with China, in connexion with the line to Columbia river, Canton will be brought within eleven thousand miles of the principal seaports of the United States, and, with a moderate estimate for time, the traveller from Canton to London will find it most advantageous to take the American rather than the British lines. The distance travelled in going round either of the capes is from eighteen to twenty thousand miles. The facilities for obtaining coal on the Pacific side, for the use of the steamships, are represented as even greater than on the Atlantic, there being an abundance of it in many places. This project is so feasible that there scarcely exists a doubt that it will be soon undertaken. What a value the trade of China would soon impart to our newly-acquired territories on the Pacific, and what an impulse would be given generally to American commerce !- Philad. Ledger.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. - The Lezislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has adjourned, after a session of the unprecedented length of one hundred and twenty-six days.

Amendments to the Constitution of the State of MAINE-by which, instead of a majority over all, a simple plurality of votes was declared sufficient for the election of Governor, Senators, and Assemblymen—were voted upon by the people of the State lately, and the general opinion was that a majority had been given in favor of them. It appears now, however, that the majority against the amendment relative to Senators only 84, and for that relative to Assemblymen 647; so that hereafter the Assemblymen only will be chosen by a plurality of votes.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY met at St. Charles Hotel. in New Orleans, on the morning of the 8th instant, and after a brief session with closed doors adjourn-

There are few of our readers, probably, who are We publish to-day a Report made to the House not well aware of next Monday being the day fixed of Representatives by Mr. HILLIARD, from the Comupon for holding the Democratic Convention at mittee on Foreign Affairs, proposing important was manufactured and sold by a firm of worthy States at Paris, in presenting to the Provisional Gov-

Mr. HILLIARD has, in this Report, briefly reviewpon its proceedings, and shall not fail to keep our Congress such a remodelling of our own system as infancy of the manufacture in this country, and the aders advised of them. The following bird's-eye will secure to the Ministers of the United States the good mammas around Providence were in the habit view of the prospect which is presented by the advantages enjoyed by the representatives of other of buying it and weaving it into cloth at their own enable them to hold a much more influential relation of the several Governments near which they are acenable them to hold a much more influential relation credited. We have long been under persuasion jenny has displaced the familiar wheel, and the that some such modification of the system was ne- power-loom, under the vigilant eye of blooming of the public service. This is an appropriate sea- mothers would have appeared nothing less than the son for introducing such changes as are desired : result of magic, the present condition of Europe, the new forms of Cotton yarn of the quality of Almy & Brown's government which some of its States are adopting, No. 50 is now worth about from twelve to fifteen the importance of diffusing just views of our own cents per pound. Persons more familiar with the political system-all these considerations, while they subject may, at their leisure, make the comparison. encourage us to maintain a friendly intercourse with and it is a matter sufficiently curious to invite it. other Powers, make it clear that the Diplomatic But here follows the list : service should be put on a footing which will enable this Government to confide the great trusts involved in our foreign relations to competent hands

By elevating the grade of several of our missions we should increase the usefulness of our Ministers Their intercourse with the several Governments near which they reside would be more direct, and their influence in political circles would be greater. There has been no period in the history of the world when it was so important to have the great * resist the Indians, we suppose, cannot be permit- of them are candid and moderate enough to admit that their principle of Constitutional Liberty understood as at the present time. That great doctrine that Law is essential to Liberty, so fully comprehended by those who constructed our own political system, is and foolish enough to speculate upon the probable election lesson which should be deeply impressed upon every people engaged in making changes in the structure of their Governments. Towards main-The steamship New Orleans arrived at New Or- taining this doctrine, it is in our power to coneans on the 7th instant from Vera Cruz, having tribute, by a wise and conservative administration sailed on the 3d. She brought over Generals Pit- of the Government at home, and by employing

> As this subject is about to come before Congress we have thought it well to publish Mr. HILLIARD's ects of the ratification of the Treaty and the esta- report, which exhibits the views entertained of i blishment of Peace were beightening. The Ameri- by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House retaro, the temporary seat of the Mexican Gov- terest to us and to the civilized world, seeking as it does to give new efficiency to a system which is Major General Scorr and Staff left the city of designed to preserve peace among nations.

THE WHIGS OF GEORGIA.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Members of the last Legislature, a Convention of Dele-The Army Court of Inquiry is expected to regates of the Whig Party of the State of Georgia convened at Milledgeville on the 8th instant, and was organized by the appointment of Dr. WILLIAM TERRELL as its President.

The principal business transacted by the Con-Review, the leading and most authoritative organ of vention was the appointment of Delegates to the Locofocoism, and the most orthodox expounder of Whig National Convention, and the choice of can-Progressive Democracy, takes ground in favor of didates for Electors of President and Vice President the absorption of all of Mexico, if the authorities of the United States for the State of Georgia. These

offices were filled as follo	WS:
DELEGATES.	ELECTORS.
For the Sta	te at large.
George W. Crawford	William Terrell
James A. Meriwither.	, Seaton Grantland.
For the Congress	ional Districts.
	1 1 7 0

2. Wm. H. Crawford 3. Anderson W. Reddin 4. William Moseley 5. Warren Akin 6- Asbury Hull

7. Y. P. King 8. George Stapleton.

Resolved, That the nomination of Gen. ZACHART TATLOR for the Chief Magistracy of this Union meets the hearty concurrence of a majority of this Convention ; but, in the spirit of a just and liberal concession, we stand prepared to support HENRY CLAY, or any other Whig who may be the nominee of the Whig party, provided the views of the nominee accord with our own on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso and

ed confidence of the Whigs of Georgia, both as to ability and integrity; that his great abilities, long experience, and brilliant services in the cause of his country entitle him to its gratitude and endear him to his countrymen.

MICHIGAN WHIG STATE CONVENTION. The Michigan Whig State Convention adjourned

The Delegates appointed to represent Michigan the Whig National Convention are as follows: JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS and ADDISON C. COMSTOCK Delegates at large; and from the Congressional districts, SAMUEL BARSTOW, CHAS. P. BARCOCK. and E. W. PECK.

The Delegates were by a unanimous vote structed to vote for Mr. CLAY in Convention. JACOB M. HOWARD, HEZEKIAH J. WELLS, HENRY B. LATHROP, HIRAM L. MILLER, and H. WALDRON were appointed Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

DELAWARE WHIG CONVENTION. The Whig State Convention of Delaware was held at Dover on Tuesday, and was largely attend-

Messrs. John Wales, N. H. Smithers, and JOHN R. McFEE were elected delegates to the National Convention, and instructed to use all honorable means for securing the nomination of their distinguished fellow-citizen JOHN M. CLAYTON as a candidate for the Presidency.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

A telegraphic despatch to the New York Tribune, dated at Detroit on the 11th instant, says : "The Whigs have been most shockingly defeated in Wis in. As far as heard from, NELSON DEWEY, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, leads Jons H. Tween't about 4,000. The Legislature is largely Loco, in both branches In the first Congressional district WILLIAM PITT LYNDS. Loco, is elected by a large majority ; also, M. C. DARLING,

Locd, in the second district.' We have no doubt the whole State ticket of the same party is elected. It is as follows:

vernor -NELSON DEWEY, of Grant county. Sec. of State. - THOMAS McHoon, of Walworth cou Treasurer. - JAIRUS C. FAIRCHILD, of Dane county Attorney General. - JAMES S. BROWN, of Milwauk

ALABAMA .- Notwithstanding the action of a marity of the Whig members of the Alabama Legisture at its late session, this State will no doubt be fully represented at the approaching Whig National Convention. Conventions have been called in all the districts for the appointment of Delegates and nomination of Electors. The Whig Convention of and after a brief session with closed doors adjourned until the next day, when various witnesses in that city were to have been examined. The Court was then expected to adjoun to the city of Frederick, in Maryland.

NOW AND THEN.

How it was THEN we may learn by looking at gle thread No. 50 at the moderate price of two dollers and forty-six cents per pound. This was the

Now times have changed: the domestic loom cessary to give increased efficiency to that branch "factory girls," effects wonders which to our grand-

PROVIDENCE, 1st eighth Month, 1802. Almy & Brown's list of wholesale prices of Cotton Yarn.

Single.		Two-th	Two-threaded.		Three-threaded.	
Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars	
5	75	61	91	8	94	
54	76	7	92	81	1 96	
1 6	77	71	94	9	97	
61	78	8	96	93	98	
3,760,000	- 80	83	98.	10	1 01	
71	81	9	1 00	11	1 05	
8	82	91	1 02	12	1 09	
81	84	10	1 05	13	1 14	
9	85	11	1 10	14	1 19	
87	86	12	1 15	15	1 24	
10	#88	13	1 20	16	1 29	
11	91	14	1 25	17	1 34	
12	94	15	1 30	18	1 39	
13	98	16	1 35	19	1 44	
14	1 02	17	1 40	20	1 49	
15	1 06	18	1 45	21	1 54	
16	1 10	19	1 50	22	1 59	
17	1 14	20	1 55	23	1 64	
18	1 18	21	1 60	24	1 69	
19	1 22	22	1 65	25	1 74	
20	1 26	23	1 70	26	1 79	
21	1 30	24	1 75	27	1 84	
22	1 34	25	1 80	28	1 89	
23	1 38	26	1 85	29	1 94	
24	1 42	27	1 90	30	1 99	
25	1 46	28	1 95	35	2 24	
30	1 66	29	2 00		12/53	
40	2 06	30	2 05		and the	
50	2 46 .	35	2 30	Section 1		

EARLY IN THE FIELD .- We observe that our Whig friends in the State of GEORGIA are already holding District Conventions for the nomination of candidates to be supported by them for Members of the next Congress. At a meeting of a Convention of Whig Delegates from the counties of the First Congressional District of that State, held on the 11th instant, Thomas Butler King, the present Representative, was nominated for re-election with but a single dissentient vote in the whole

Mr. King, we need not say, well deserves this mark of confidence from his constituents.

We learn that WILLIAM R. SEBASTIAN has been appointed by the Governor of Arkansas to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Ashrev.

We learn from the Kaskaskia (Illinois) Republis can that the Hon. ROBERT SMITH, one of the Representatives in Congress from that State, has expressed his determination not to be a candidate for

is now on a visit to this city.

THE WHIG SPIRIT.

We are happy to believe that the Whig feeling in all this section of country is sound and firm, and that the Whigs are entirely and thoroughly united and resolved. They have their individual opinions as to who would be the most available candidate, and who will get the nomination of the Whig Core vention; but, that nomination once made, they are prepared to yield these opinions, and join in a solid phalanx in its hearty support. They go for the Whig cause and the country. Whoever is selected as the standard-bearer of their party-and they know that no one but a good whig and an honest states-man will be selected—will find rallying around him the Whigs of the whole Potomac region and the adjacent counties. It is a period in our nation's history, and in the administration of our public affairs, which calls so imperatively upon the Whigs for concert, zeal, and firmness, that we shall look for renewed efforts on their part, and a determinaon the 11th instant. The attendance was unusu-ally large, and the very best feeling prevailed will maintain the future peace and prosperity of our country, and the permanent settlement on a solid basis of all our great interests.—Alex. Gaz.

The National Intelligencer and other papers of that stam the French revolution, its conduct, causes, and results.

[Philadelphia Sur

Other papers, of whatever "stamp," will speak for themselves. As for the National Intelligencer, the above assertion is simply destitute of truth. [National Intelligencer.

Judge Jas. M. MARSHALL, son of Col. THOS. MARSHALL, commander of the 3d Virginia regiment in the war of Inde-pendence, and eldest surviving brother of Chief Justice Man-SHALL died at his residence in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 26th ultimo, aged 85 years.

DEATH OF MR. BREVOORT .- One by one the bearers of the Knickerbocker names among us go down to the grave. HREAT BREVOORT, Esq. departed on Wednesday, in the 66t year of his age, following, at no long interval, the aged father

Mesers, Gorcoran & Riggs, the Washington bankers, \$5,000; so gave \$1,000 by the hands of Wm. Wood, Esq. James L. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, \$1,000.

THE HOWITZER CASE. - Our readers will remember the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held in the city of Mexico last Ocober, in relation to certain howitzers which Gen. Pillow was charged with taking into his possession. The finding of the Court was, "that Gen. Pillow had not indicated a lesire to make a full and final restoration of the howitzTHE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The following Address was delivered on the 26th the annexed list of the prices of cotton yarn, which of April by Mr. Rusn, the Minister of the United 1802. They favored the public with yarn of sin- sents, letters of recognition to the French Republic :

> om the President of the United States, constituting m envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary the

> "In presenting this letter, I am directed to expre tivate with zeal and cordiality the most friendly relations between the two republics, as conducive to the highest interests

"I am also directed to say that he approves my coarse in recognising the French republic when its existence

This was three days after its birth. It is now in the third month of its existence. During this momentous interval, when all Europe has been agitated, and France exposed to the heaviest trials and difficulties, the Provisional Government has succeeded in preserving the paramount blessings of internal tranquillity and external peace. History will record bination, however strongly cemented by selfish purposes, can

"I am doubly happy in offering my congratulations on this second occasion, as now I do so under the authority of my Government and country; and I pray to be allowed to add my fervent wishes that, when the republic shall have passed from your guiding hands to those of the National Assembly so

"CITIZEN MINISTER : The Provisional Government has

M. LAMARTINE replied as follows:

charged me to represent it at this moment, to receive from your hands the first act of official recognition of the French republic. France was the first to recognise the independence of the American republic, then young, weak, and still contested, but which, under the fruitful influence of the democratic principle, was destined in half a century to increase to the proportions of nearly, a whole continent. By the restrictive justice of Providence, it has belonged to the American reand so to affix its signature to the certificate of birth of French embarrassments inseparable from such a crisis-from the downa different character-from so great a displacement of men and things-say to your fellow-citizens that every thing gives us the assurance that their good wishes for France will be accomplished, and that the republic will issue strong and great from our feeble hands, to pass still stronger and greater into the is, that the French people are henceforward ripe for their inmoral and religious feeling of the citizens. It is a republic of which shattered to pieces the arm of vengeance and political proscription, has inscribed there the abolition of the pain of ed, as we hope they will be, by the National Assembly, strengthened by an invincible public force, of which each citizen has constituted himself, as you have seen, the voluntary soldier, concentrated in a strong representative unity of gov ernment, will make the French republic the glorious sister of the American republic; and it may be said of the French people and of the American people—what a man dear to our two countries applied to them—that they are the republic of the two worlds. As to the sentiments which the French people return with sensibility and gratitude to the citizens and to Miss Dix, so well known for her persevering and the Government of the United States, I shall express them to cans the heart of Lafayette.

ouildings gone. Stopped at Baubien street. Steamboat Ho-el and American gone. Loss \$200,000; half insured. STILL LATER .- At 10 o'clock P. M., through the polite

ness of H. B. Elt, Esq. we received the following particulars of the origin and extent of the configuration: The fire broke out on the Dock in the large yellow warehouse formerly occupied by J. Chester, supposed to have caught from a spark from a propeller. A strong breeze from the south was blowing at the time. The flames spread very rapidly. Every thing from the Advertiser buildings on Jeffer-

rapidly. Every thing from the Advertiser buildings on Jefferson avenue to Congregational Church gone, and down to the river. At least three hundred families burnt out. Wales's Hotel, formerly American, and Barney's Temperance House, burnt to the ground. Advertiser office burnt out; buildings greatly damaged; type, &c. nearly all saved. FROM HAYTL

Our last advices from Port au Prince, received at the North, epresented that place as being in a state of alarming comme consequent upon the dissensions and preparations for conflict between the two classes of its population.

Later accounts from the same place, received by way of New Orleans, represent that sanguinary conflicts had actually occurred, and that the blacks were committing awful depreda-tions throughout the island. The French vessels of war had been invited to quell the outbreak.

The repeal meeting held at Montreal on Monday of last week passed off without any excitement. The Herald says land on which the city of Mexico stands. In common with there were but 1,000 or 1,500 persons present.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will hold its next annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Baltimore, at eleven o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 18th of May next, and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. JANES H. THORN-WELL, D.D., the Moderator of the last Assembly.

VOTING IN FRANCE.-The following is stated in a letter in the New York Courier and Enquirer to be the method adopted in France for voting :

year of his age, following, at no long interval, the aged father whose estate became in his hands a princely inheritance, and the wie who shared and adorned his opulence. His noble mansen on the Fifth avenue, New York, was among the earlies erected of the costly structures which adorn that "street of paleon."

Dolations to Ireland.—From the report of the Relief Committee of the city of New York it appears that the total cash donations for Ireland amounted to \$171,374 24, and the donations in breadstuffs, provisions and clothing, to \$70,650 total, \$242,042 99. The largest single gift was that of

FROM THE CITY OF THE SALT LAKE.

Letters have been received in St. Louis by persons con-nected with the Mormon colony at the City of the Salt Lake, dated in the latter part of December. They epresent the situation of the colony as a comfortable one. 'hey had not Pillow was charged with taking into his possession. The finding of the Court was, "that Gen. Pillow had not indicated a lesire to make a full and final restoration of the howitzers to their proper places as public property." The proceedings and disapproved by him; the opinion of the Court being based, and disapproved by him; the opinion of the Court being based, as the President thinks, on an erroneous impression of the facts. The evidence, says the President, does not show that Gen. Pillow was aware that the howitzers had not been restored by him Aids, to whom he had given orders to remount them, atd, consequently, the whole opinion of the Court, based on such an assemption, was erroneous. The review of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow was aware that the howitzers had not been revised as a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow was aware that the howitzers had not been revised as a full acquittal for injuries sustained to Fall River Railroad Company as compendent of com been molested by the Indians, many of whom were in the based on such an assumption, was erroneous. The review of the President is a full acquittal of Gen. Pillow, and also of the young officers who had removed the howitzers from their carriages, in order "to gratify a natural pride by bringing home with then, to be exhibited to their friends, some of the trophies of the victory over the enemy in which they had participated."—New Orleans Delta.

spring crop of about six thousand acres more. If the crops should prove good, they will have grain to see the emission of the emission of the emission of the provesting and a grist-mill, and were industriously employed. Seed potatoes were selling at en dollars per bushel, peas fifty cents per pound, and other sings at about the same rates.—Republican.

WHIG YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

To the Young Whigs of the United States. FELLOW WHIGS: The Whigs of Philadelphia have delegated the undersigned, in their name, to solicit your attendance at the Whig Young Men's

National Convention of Ratification, to be held in

Independence Square, in this city, on Thursday,

the 8th of June next.

Whatever preferences or prejudices may be en-tertained in relation to the candidates for the Presidency, it is our duty, as members of a party acting together for patriotic purposes, to sustain the nomination of the Whig National Convention. The preservation of the Whig organization, at all times important, and the maintenance of its harmony and unity of action, are now demanded by every consideration which can influence all, alive to the momentous issues of the approaching Presidential contest, and the consequences to flow from their arbitrament. The destiny as an- of the nation, and the character of its institutions, will be ounced to the world by the Provisional Government in Feb permanently affected by the result of this struggle. Distracted, divided, and discordant, we shall fall before the onset of a powerful opposition, animated by the hope of retaining power, and instigated to exertion by the rewards of active partisanship. United, firm, and resolute, and inspired by the purest and most elevated ambition—that of rescuing our beloved country from the perils which envelop her-no com-

prevail against us. As a band of brethren, then, prepared to surrender every private feeling, we invoke you to assemble with us on the secrated ground where the Declaration was first proclaimed which gave us a place among the Independent Nations of the earth. There, after the example of our ancestors, and in soon to meet, that great body may crown its labors by the es-tablishment of institutions securing to France the highest pres-posity and the purest glory."

the same spirit of devotion to Republican Liberty and Con-stitutional Government which actuated them, let us devote ourselves to a contest, involving the principles to the support ourselves to a contest, involving the principles to the support of which they pleaged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. There let us show our regard for their illustrious memories, by engaging in an effort to vindicate and restore to its pristine purity the constitution which crowned the sufferings and patriotism of the war of Independence.

You need no appeal from us, as an incentive to action.

The history of the present Federal Administration, from its origin to the present time, with its disastrous influence upon the trade, commerce, and character of the nation, is sufficient of itself to arouse the most apathetic to a sense of duty. That public to be the first to recognise the new French republic, guaranty of prosperity and industry—the protective tariff act of 1842-which, during its existence, replenished an exdemocracy in Europe. That signature will bring good for-tune to the republic. Notwithstanding the agitations and by Congress, at the dictation of an Executive whose fall of the Government, and the creation of institutions of quite ers had pledged him to its support. In its repeal, the known wishes of the people were disregarded and the most solemn promises violated, with a recklessness hitherto unknown to the laws of honorable political warfare. Obedient to the pledges of a partisan caucus, rather than

to the duties of his station and the national interests, the hands of the whole nation. What gives us that confidence | Executive next sought to plunge us into a war with England for the sake of a few acres of wild waste and mountain land. stitutions. What was fifty-five years back only the idea of beyond the line of 49 degrees, in the sterile and uncultivable the superior men of the nation has passed into the ideas and region of the Oregon. Foiled in this attempt by the firmness habits of the whole people, without exception. The republic of the Senate, and, apparently instigated by a destructive paswhich they wish for is that which you have yourselves founded-a progressive republic, but conservative of the ideas of property, manufactures, commerce, probity, liberty, and the menced hostilities with the republic of Mexico. From time to time, through his official organ, he has avowed his intenwhich the first cry was a cry of generosity, of fraternity- tion to prosecute the contest until the nationality of Mexico is extinguished, and its independence is absorbed in the Amereaction—which proclaimed peace—and which, in place of reaction—which proclaimed peace—and which, in place of inscribing on its banner the fatal words of expropriation and of this war, as Whigs we are unanimous against the right of the Executive to engage the nation in hostilities without the death and the fraternity of nations. These principles, adopt. previous assent of Congress, which body the constitution has exclusively invested with the power to make and declare war. Against schemes of conquest and spoliation on the part of this Government, we protest in the same terms that we would apply to the unholy invasion of Poland by the despotic sovereigns who have parcelled her bleeding remains amongst themselves, and upon whose crimes a fearful retribution is now being inflicted by a people driven to resistance by long-continged outrage.

Apparently determined to obstruct every effort upon the part of the Representatives of the People to promote the in-terests of their constituents, the Executive has vetoed bills successful efforts in behalf of suffering humanity, you in a single word-every Frenchman has for the Ameribors on the storm-swept coasts of the Northern lakes and the Atlantic border, and for the protection of human life on the THE LATE FIRE AT DETROIT .- The Buffalo Ex- Western waters, by the removal of obstructions from the channels of the great rivers. In consequence of this unjust gress upon domestic questions, hundreds of valuable lives have been lost and millions of property destroyed, and the shores of the lakes are now nearly bereft of artificial havens.

It is in vain to deny it; the forms of a Republic alone survive. We are governed by the will of one man. The voice of the people, as expressed through their representatives, is set at nought. The constitutional privileges of Congress are no longer respected, and the passions and prejudices of a sin-gle individual, at no time distinguished by any high attributes of mind or character, now sway the fortunes of this country, Shall we suffer the constitution to be thus violated with im punity? Shall we, when the old world is arousing itself against the ONE-MAN POWER, calmly permit that odious instrument of popular oppression to be established on the ruins of our republican institutions? At least, let it never be said of us, Whigs, that we slumbered when the tocsin of national peril was sounding in our ears. Let us raise the banners of popular privilege, and wage an exterminating war against this enormous Executive prerogative, that threatens to overthrow and crush beneath it the co-ordinate branches of the

We cherish the glory that has been reflected upon the nation by the brilliant achievements of our army, in the victories which, in despite of the faults of the Administration, have lighted up its progress from the Gulf to the sierras that encompass the memorable field of Buena Vista, and the tableall but the instruments of power, we are indignant at the wrongs of the Generals whose valor and skill led our troops to triumph sgainst the most appalling odds. While the country was yet resounding with acclamation at his unparal-leled actions, we have witnessed, with the deepest humiliation, an effort made in Congress to deprive one of even the empty bonor of a congratulatory vote, and subsequently a recommendation from the Executive to superrede him in command by a person who had never set a squadron in the field. Every mail now brings the proceedings of a court, created for the purpose of destroying the reputation of another General, whose victories in two wars have filled the world with his fame.

Against an Administration thus lost to every honorable pulse, dead to every patriotic emotion, bent only on schemes of personal aggrandizement, and resolutely determined on compassing its aims in defiance of the Constitution and Laws, we again call you, Young Whigs, to the field. The city of Brotherly Love will be proud to receive you as her guests, and the Whigs of Philadelphia, where the colors of our faith have never yet been struck since they were first planted on he battlements, will be rejoiced to open their doors and greet you as fellow-soldiers in the glorious cause of National Regenc-

E. JOY MORRIS, W. S. PRICE, H. W. AREY, CHAS. GILPIN, ALEX. MURPHY

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 12, 1848.

DAMAGE BY RAILHOAD.—A Mr. Temple has got a verdict for \$3,200 against the Fall River Railroad Company as com-pensation for injuries sustained by a collision of trains in Feb-

Quite a Difference —Some six years ago, say
Bangor Courier, potatoes were selling at twenty five
per bushel, and it took six bushels at that price to pay
bushel of corn. Now, a bushel of corn will not pay
bushel of potatoes.